

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 26.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1897.

No. 41.

A Fine New Lot of our Fall Goods.

CUT GLASS AND STERLING SILVER

Brushes, Combs,
Mirrors

And all kinds of Manicure
and Toilet Sets.

The Newest,
The Best and
The Cheapest.

We have this year a Beautiful Assortment and Guarantee Everything.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co. THE JEWELLERS,

47 GOVERNMENT ST.

Think of
Buying Your
Winter Coat?



Better Call
At The
Westside.

Can You Write



A letter to your home paper all about Victoria and Klondyke? That is what you all want to do after you have looked at our Stock and Prices.

Dairy Butter 20c
Creamery Butter 25c
Cowichan Butter 30c
Tamales in tin 20c
Lunch Sausage 15c
Aunt Jemima Pancake Meal 20c

BOILED CIDER, APPLES AND CANDIED
PEEL FOR YOUR MINGE MEAT.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

WM. STEWART,
THE LEADING COSTUMER
AN INVITATION.

The Ladies of Victoria are invited to visit our New Dressmaking Parlor, 62 Fort street, to examine our work and see the Latest Styles in Fashions and Dress Goods. It will well repay any lady who is contemplating a new Fall Costume to give us a call. Our specialties are:

BALL, EVENING AND DINNER COSTUMES,
FANCY DRESSES AND SILK WAISTS IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

NOTE THE ADDRESS NO. 62 FORT STREET,
NEXT TO CAMPBELL'S DRUG STORE.

500 VOLUMES OF

CLOTH-
BOUND BOOKS

BY STANDARD AUTHORS

SEE WINDOW 59
GOVERNMENT
STREET.

PRICE • ONLY 25 CTS. PER VOL.

T. N. Hibben & Co.

MACBETH:

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow;
Raze out the written troubles of the brain;
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perious
stuff?

Which weighs upon the heart?

DOCTOR:

Yes, Mac! I can; Drink
TAMILKANDE TEA and
the deed is done.

IT IS A DEAD ISSUE

The Press of London Agree That the
Bimetallic Agitation Is Vi-
tually Killed.

A GOOD SHOWING.

Large Increase in the Volume of Trade
Shown by the Statement of Ex-
ports and Imports.

News of the Sifton Party—Appli-
cation for a Charter for Another
Coast Railway.

TAMILKANDE
TEA

LEAD PACKETS ONLY.
NEVER IN BULK.
ALL GROCERS.

Blue Label, 60c.
White " 50c.
Red " 40c.

SIMON LEISER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Speaks for Itself.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Twenty-five girls and women
from 15 to 30 years of age. Apply Monday,
Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 43
Work St., rear of building. Oct. 23-24

WANTED—By young lady, situation as
useful companion. Address M. L. Time
office. Oct. 23-24

EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS BUYS A DOLLAR
of Mellor's Carriage Paint, ready
mixed. Requires no varnishing. Paint
is durable. Price is cheap. Mellor, 76-78
Fort street.

AGENTS get fifty cents on each dollar; no
experience necessary. Write for agent's
outfit. Address The Catholic News, 5
Birchay St., New York.

LOST—About 12:30 a.m., between Victoria
brewery and Gorge road, a white parrot
containing articles of infant's clothing.
Finder please leave at Victoria Tea Store.

PURE WHITE LEAD \$6 per 100 lbs. No.
1 Elephant \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Dry
color in oil, varnishes and brushes at
lowest prices. J. W. Mellor, 76-78 Fort
street.

GOLF, GOLF—Just received a large supply
of Silvertown Golf Balls and Forgan
Club at J. Barnesley & Co., 119 Gov-
ernment street.

MELLOR'S MIXED PAINTS—Absolutely
pure. Half Imperial medium, guinea
teed, \$1.50 per gallon. Mellor's Floor
Paints same price. J. W. Mellor, 76-78
Fort street.

SECOND HAND GUNS bought and sold.
Ammunition always on hand at Shore's
Hardware, 57 Johnson street. Oct. 12

\$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal
per ton 2,000 pounds, delivered to any
part of the city. Hall, Goepel & Co., 100
Government street. Telephone call No. 100.

LINSEED OIL 90c. per gallon in 4 gals.
Lined, guaranteed strictly pure oil. Wind-
ow glass, sashes and doors selling cheap
at Mellor's, 76-78 Fort street.

VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, cor.
Government and Discovery. All kinds of
fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Your
order solicited. Delivery free. Also
steam wood sawing done. Telephone
No. 149. A. C. Howe July 18-19

RUTHVEN WILL LECTURE
TO-morrow (Sunday) evening at 8 o'clock
in A.O.U.W. Hall on "Perils of the Confed-
eration." N.B.—Father Ruthven does not
advertise in the Colonist.

BAKER & COLSTON
LAWSON, BAKER & CO.
Wharf and office, Belgrave L.,
James Bay.

Double Screened Alexandria Coal 35.00 ton.

Do. Sack or Lump, Wellington 8.00 ton.

First Quality Dry Cordwood 3.25 cord.

Full weight and measure guaranteed.
All orders executed day received. Tele-
phone in name, Sawley & Co., No. 407.

YUKON NAVIGATION CO.

First-class steamer, 2,000 tons, will leave
Seattle March 24 and Victoria, B. C.,
March 26, direct for Dawson City and the
Gold Fields. Passengers are transferred to
our river steamer at St. Michael's with
1,000 lbs. baggage each and supplies
through to Dawson City. Freight received
for St. Michael's and all points upon the
Yukon River. Intending passengers and
consignors of freight should make immediate
application. W. E. SEBREE, General
Agent, 156 Broadway, New York.

AUCTION

Under instructions, I will sell without re-
serve at salerooms, Douglas St.,
TUESDAY, OCT. 26, AT 2 P.M.

FURNITURE

Including Oak Bed Set, Oak Dining Table
and Chairs, Linenfold, Matting, Rockers
and Other Tables, Shorboards, Woven
Wire, Spring Bed, and Top Mattresses,
Blankets, Bed Linen, Concrete Stoves,
Stoves, and a host of Useful Articles re-
quired in a well-furnished home.

These goods have only been in use two
months.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

POWERFUL NEW REVOLVER.

San Francisco, Oct. 22.—What is per-
haps the most powerful revolver in this
country has just been received from
Bavaria by Theodore Kypta, the hand-
writing expert. The weapon is the in-
vention of Bergmann, the well-known
Bavarian mechanic, and it is called an
automatic pocket pistol, because all it
requires is for the marksman to set the
pace by pulling the trigger once, where-
upon it empties itself of six loads in two
seconds, sending a 32-calibre steel bullet
with such velocity that a six-inch
hard wood plank is pierced at a distance
of 300 yards.

MRS. STEVENSON ARRIVES.

San Francisco, Oct. 22.—Among the
passengers who disembarked from the
steamer Adelina upon her arrival from
Sydney via Honolulu yesterday were
Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson and her
daughter, Mrs. Isabella Strong, from
Apia, Samoa. Although Mrs. Stevenson
has been away from the United States
for over a year, she is here on a visit
and intends to return to Samoa. She
expressed regret that she arrived too
late to participate in the ceremony of
the unveiling of the monument erected
in Portsmouth Square, in this city,
in memory of her husband, which took
place about a week ago.

THE GREATEST TELESCOPE.

Williams Bay, Wis., Oct. 22.—Chas.
T. Yerkes' splendid gift is now in the
possession of the University of Chicago.
Shortly after noon Thursday Mr. Yerkes
formally presented to President M. R.
Harper the keys to the observatory
which contains the Yerkes telescope.
The ceremony covered two hours and the
greatest refracting telescope in the
world, having a forty-inch lens, is dedi-
cated and ready to be used by astron-
omers from every part of the globe.

Hair balls are becoming too frequent
among the middle aged. This can be
prevented by the timely use of Hall's
Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SCOTCH SOCIAL
WILL BE HELD ON
MONDAY, 1ST OF NOVEMBER

In Schoolroom of First Presbyterian Church

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid So-
ciety. Admission, including refreshments,
25 cents, commencing at 8 p.m.

Following is the programme: Bagpipes,
Master McKenzie; vocal solo, Miss Hutch-
inson; reading, Mr. Allan; violin solo, Miss
Brown; recitation, Mr. McNeil; vocal solo,
Mrs. Gregson; recitation, Miss Newling;
vocal solo, Mr. Brown; instrumental solo,
Mr. Burnett.

THE LAST SAD ACT.

Remains of the Late G. M. Pullman
Laid to Rest To-Day.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 23.—The funeral
services over the body of the late G.
M. Pullman were held at the family
residence. The officiating clergymen
were Rev. Dr. N. D. Hills and Rev. C.
Eaton, of New York. The latter was a
visitor at the Pullman home on the night
of the great financier's death. The inter-
ment was in the family lot at Grace-
land. Morning trains brought from every
section men who had been intimate
friends and business associates with the
dead magnate in life.

THE SEAL CONFERENCE.

Opened at Washington This Morning—The
Delegates Present.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The international
fur seal conference convened at 11 a.m.
in the diplomatic room of the state depart-
ment and organized by the selection of
Mr. John W. Foster as chairman and Mr.
G. A. Clarke as assistant to Mr. Clarke for
two years past has acted as assistant to
Dr. Jordan in his investigations in Behring
sea. The conference adjourned to meet on
Tuesday at 10 a.m.

The delegates to the international fur
seal conference are:

Russia—Hon. Pierre Bottive, M.D.;

Poland—M. Dejwalt, Charge d'Affaires
at the Russian legation.

Japan—Mr. T. T. T. Fukuda, Minister
of Foreign Affairs.

United States—Hon. John W. Foster,
Hon. Charles Hamlin, Professor David
Starr Jordan.

DRUMMOND COUNTY RAILWAY.

Distinguished Party Taken for a Run Over
New Portion of the Road.

Montreal, Oct. 23.—At the invitation of
J. N. Greenshields, president of the Drum-
mond county railway, a party of one hun-
dred and seventy took a run yesterday over
the road, which is to serve as a link in
the C. & G. R. line between the latter and
Montreal. Tarte, Fisher and Borden, and numer-
ous members of the commons and leading
men of the city were on board. Everyone
was surprised at the excellence of the new
portion of the road, a stretch of 41 miles
from Moose Park to Chateauguay, which
was built during the past summer. Drummondville
people turned out with a
brass band to welcome the visitors. There
seems a good prospect of it paying from
local traffic.

HON. MR. SIFTON decided, on reaching
Skagway, to go along the Chilkoot Pass
to Tagish and down the White Pass.

The customs department issued this
afternoon a consolidation of all orders
regarding the reciprocal tariff in one
form.

THE VALUE OF A VOTE.

London, Oct. 23.—Calder, Justice, At-
torney for the plaintiff, has given judgment for total damages
of \$1,100 against Deputy Returning Officer

E. M. Fleming, of this city, for refusing to
allow Mr. Collie to vote in the last Dominion
elections.

THE SILVER QUESTION

Correspondence in Regard to the Bimetallic Proposals of the U. S. Monetary Commission.

An Account of Negotiations—Great Britain Opposed to the Unlimited Coinage of Silver.

London, Oct. 22.—The correspondence in regard to the bimetallic proposals of the United States monetary commission was issued by the British foreign office this evening, and the following account of the negotiations is taken from it:

At the conference held of the foreign office on July 12 the premier, the Marquis of Salisbury; the secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton; the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; the first lord of the treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour; the United States ambassador, Col. John Hay; and the United States monetary commissioners, Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado; ex-Vice-President Stevenson, of Illinois; and General Charles Jackson Payne, of Massachusetts, were present.

On the invitation of the premier, Senator Wolcott explained that the object of the mission was to ascertain, in advance, of an international conference, if one should be called, the views of the government, and the envoys had determined to ascertain the views of the French, British and German governments on the question of reaching an international bimetallic agreement. They had been in France, where they had arrived at a complete and satisfactory understanding with the French government. Senator Wolcott then explained that the success of the mission depended upon the attitude Great Britain would take, and he requested Great Britain to agree to open the English mints as its contribution to the attempt to restore silver.

The Marquis of Salisbury asked if France was ready to open her mints to free coinage, and Senator Wolcott replied: "Yes." The premier thereupon inquired at what ratio France would open her mints. Senator Wolcott replied at 15% adding that the American envoys had accepted this ratio. The senator then presented the following list of contributions which, among others, he suggested Great Britain might make:

First—The opening of the Indian mints and the repeal of the order making the sovereign legal tender in India.

Second—Placing one-fifth of the bullion in the issue department of the Bank of England in silver.

Third—Raising the legal tender limit of silver to, say £10 and issuing 20 shilling notes based on silver, which shall be legal tender, and the retirement in circulation or otherwise of the 10-shilling gold pieces and the substitution of paper money on silver.

Fourth—An agreement to coin annually as much silver, the amount to be left open.

Fifth—The opening of the English mints to the coinage of rupees and to the coinage of British dollars, which shall be full tender in the Straits Settlements and other standard colonies and in the United Kingdom to the limit of silver legal tender.

Sixth—Colonial action and the coinage of silver in Egypt.

Seventh—Something having the general scope of the Huskisson plan.

This meeting, it was understood by the parties, should, in the absence of the French ambassador, Baron de Courcel, be regarded as informal, and a second conference was held on the 15th, at which the French ambassador and M. Geoffray, the counsellor of the French embassy, were present. The French ambassador was invited to declare the position of the French government, and he said France was ready to re-open her mints to the coinage of silver, if the commercial nations adopted the same course, and he advocated at great length the ratio of 15% to 1. But he explained that France would not consider the re-opening of the mints of India alone as being sufficient guarantee to permit the French government to re-open the French mints to the free coinage of silver.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach then announced definitely that Great Britain would not agree to open the English mints to the unlimited coinage of silver, and that whatever views he and his colleagues might separately hold regarding bimetallism, he could say that they were united on this point. Baron de Courcel said as a personal suggestion that among other contributions he thought Great Britain should open the Indian mints, and also agree to purchase annually £10,000,000 of silver for a series of years. Senator Wolcott accepted the proposal that the British government should make this purchase with proper safeguards and provisions as to the place and manner of its use. Since this conference the British government has been considering the proposals, and finally made the reply tendered to the United States ambassador yesterday.

The reply of the government of India upon which Lord Salisbury based his decision is a long document, giving an emphatic negative to the proposal to re-open the Indian mints. It says: "The first result of the suggested measures, if they were to succeed, even temporarily in their object, would be an intense disturbance of Indian trade and industry. There would be a sudden rise in exchange, which if the ratio of 15% to 1 were adopted would be to about 23 pence to the rupee. Such a rise would be enough to kill our export for a time at least, unless the public were convinced that the arrangement would be permanent and have the effect intended."

The paralysis of trade and industry would be prolonged and would be accompanied by acute individual suffering. "None of the advantages expected would be attained, and the country would pass through a critical period which would retard its progress for years. The position would be disastrous alike to the state, to individuals and to trade generally. The exchange value of the rupee having risen suddenly would fall equally suddenly to a point far lower than the present level, probably 9 pence and even lower. Such a fall, apart from other disastrous results, would necessitate much additional taxation."

The reply then proceeds to point out that the proposed agreement would be a much more serious question for India than for Great Britain.

Then for the United States and France, and the whole risk of the disaster from failure would fall upon India. If the agreement broke down the United States and France could take precautions against a depletion of the gold reserves, but in India the rupee, when the collapse came, would fall headlong and the government would have no remedy against fluctuation in the exchange value of the Indian standard of value, with the fluctuations in the price of silver."

THE WORLD'S W.C.T.U.

Executive Committee in Session all Day at Toronto.

Toronto, Oct. 22.—The executive committee of the World's W.C.T.U. were in session all day, Miss Willard in the chair, and delegates in attendance from the United States, England, Australia, Mexico, Armenia, Turkey and Burma. In the course of discussion Miss Willard described France as the great modern Babylon, the most inaccessible of all countries to their work.

At the meeting of the Dominion W.C.T.U. it was decided to hold triennial sessions. Mrs. Alex. Lamb, of New Westminster, was elected one of the vice-presidents, and Miss E. Bowes, Victoria, was appointed superintendent of the World's W.C.T.U. missionary work. A resolution was passed protesting against the promised plebiscite being coupled with direct taxation, and also asking that the result of the plebiscite should not exceed wages more than half the votes on the Dominion list be polled.

The convention declined to express approval of Lady Henry Somerset.

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Bradstreet's and Dun & Co.'s Weekly Trade Reviews.

New York, Oct. 22.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say:

While the general trade movement is somewhat irregular, and there are further evidences of falling off in demand, the volume of business continues of large proportions. The industrial situation continues to furnish employment to as many as at any preceding period this year and at higher wages. Production of iron, steel, machinery, stores, car and structural work, coke, glass and woolen goods continues heavy; steel mills have orders to carry them into 1898, and decline contracts for next year's delivery. This enables the advances in the price of Bessemer pig iron. Other advances in prices are hide at western centres, window glass, wheat and lard; while quotations for pork, sugar, lumber, coal, shoes and a long list of other staples remain unchanged. Cotton and print cloths are lower, as are glucose, Indian corn, oats, flour, coffee, lead and copper.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s report to-morrow will say:

There are uniformly good reports of Canadian trading this week in spite of some local drawbacks. Wholesale trade is steady. Collections at Vancouver in retail business are fair in some lines. Money is easy and large shipments of salmon have cleared. Trade is quiet at Victoria in wholesale groceries and dry goods and fair in hardware, while retail business has improved, and especially in clothing, boots and shoes, owing to the change in the weather.

Bank clearings for eighty-seven cities for the week ending October 21, as telegraphed to Bradstreet's, show totals of \$1,300,000,884, an increase of 25.2 per cent, as compared with the corresponding week last year. Outside of New York the clearances were \$327,892,524, increase 15.2 per cent.

The clearances for the Dominion of Canada were: Montreal \$13,463,878, increase 21.3; Toronto, \$7,078,463, increase 17.4; Winnipeg, \$3,080,572, increase 57.1; Halifax, \$1,317,248, increase 18.1; Hamilton, \$657,907, increase 1.8; St. John, \$642,080, decrease 2.0.

GOLF WIDOWS.

"Did you notice who those two men were who passed up the path and hewed just now? They were going toward the links."

"I couldn't tell exactly. I saw them go, and it seemed to me they were young and mine, but I'm not sure."

"That's what I thought. The man on the right looked like George, as I remember him."

"And the other had James' walk any how."

"Yes, he did. I wonder if he's changed much?"—Harper's Magazine.

BONDED THE GOLDEN CROWN.

A High Grade Property Located Near Copper Mountain.

Grand Forks, B. C., Oct. 18.—Joseph Ward has struck a new ledge of free milling quartz on the Ruby claim, on Hardy mountain, about three miles from Grand Forks. He has assays running as high as \$2,325.35 in gold to the ton. Mr. Ward has purchased from the Cariboo people at Camp McKinney a small stamp mill with a daily capacity of one ton, with which he will make a thorough test of the ore, and if it continues rich and free milling, he will place a 10-stamp mill on the property in the spring.

Capt. Arnold of the Dorseys Regiment, Lieut. Dingwall, of the Gordon Highlanders, and Lieut. White, of the Sikhs, are among the British officers severely wounded in addition to those previously cited.

NEW LEDGE IN THE RUBY CLAIM.

A Property on Hardy Mountain That is Apparently Rich.

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BONDED THE GOLDEN CROWN.

A High Grade Property Located Near Copper Mountain.

Grand Forks, B. C., Oct. 19.—F. M. Longshore and G. C. Porter have just returned from a two-weeks' trip through the Similkameen section. They went as far as Roache creek, near Princeton, and while in that section succeeded in bonding the Golden Crown, a free gold proposition, assaying as high as \$4,000 to the ton in gold and copper. Messrs. Longshore and Porter say that they will not attempt to open up the property until the spring. The Golden Crown is near the famous Copper mountain, about 150 miles from Grand Forks.

THE PILOT BAY CONCENTRATOR.

Said to be About to Open—Smelter to be Blown in Later.

Kaslo, B. C., Oct. 18.—The concentrator at Pilot Bay is said to be ready for opening to-day, and it is further stated that as soon as it gets concentrates enough ahead, which will be in a week or two, the smelter will be blown in. At the start the two plants will employ over 100 men. Preparations are being made to speedily ship a large quantity of ore to Pilot Bay by barges from several Alnsworth mines, and also from the Lucky Jim mine at Bear lake, owned by Braden brothers, agents for the Ono-ha-Grant Company, who now own the Pilot Bay plants.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham, of Gaare Mills, La., has to say on the subject, viz., "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war, and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure, and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take, and never fails to effect a cure. For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale druggists, Victoria and Vancouver.

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DEATH ON THE TRAIL

Klondikers Over the Chilcot Find Very Hard Conditions—Mother and Children Perish.

Provisions at Lake Linderman Are as High as at the Klondike Gold-Fields.

(James W. Legan in S. F. Chronicle's)

Lake Linderman, Sept. 29.—Three hundred yards up the mountain side, on a knoll that commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country, is a little latticed box. It is a lonely looking spot, but then, graves are always more or less depressing. The story of this little four by six sepulchre is particularly sad, involving the obliteration of almost an entire family.

Five weeks ago a family named Card, of Montana, started for the gold fields. The journey from Dyes to Lake Linderman was easily made, but once this point was reached their troubles began. One morning the mother awoke to find her baby girl dead in her arms. A few hours later the little boy, now numbered at seven, awoke and died. Last week the mother died. Those who saw her during the last few days of life say her heart was broken. Well, the husband has gone on to the gold fields. He told me that he might just as well die there as at his former home.

The story of the three graves is one, by the side of the trail that leads to the headwaters of Lake Linderman, is repeated in some way at every camping ground this side of Dyes. On Tuesday last a Seattle man died at Long lake. At the foot of Deep lake is a rude grave made of stones. On the headboard is roughly carved the following: "He was known as Paul." I tried to learn his name, but no one seemed to know it.

From Dyes over the Chilcot pass was not as bad as I expected. The spot known as the Scales is a piece of ground probably 200 feet each way. I started with a seventy-pound pack, and I was at Crater lake in just 55 minutes.

From the foot of Crater lake to Long lake, a distance of four miles, one travels the roughest imaginable. Up and down hill, over sharp-pointed rocks, across weary wastes of snow and ice, and half a mile through a mountain stream that is more than icy cold. Add to this a pelting rain and a wind that not infrequently blows one down, and some idea of what is to be encountered may be gained. At Long lake many of the prospectors camp, pending the arrival of their goods. The water is bad, and, in consequence, there has been much sickness and one death.

Most of the prospectors ferry their goods across the lake, the cost being \$10 a ton if the wind is not blowing very hard, and \$15 a ton if the water is rough. There is a portage of 400 yards from the foot of Long lake to Deep lake, ferrying on the latter body of water averaging half a cent a pound. From Deep lake to this point there is a portage of two and one-half miles, over as rough a piece of trail as one would care to take even a light pack.

I would not advise anyone to undertake the trip at this season of the year with less than \$1,000 in cash. Expenses jump when least expected, and to be stranded in this country is a calamity. The prospectors have little or no sympathy for each other. Last week I was taken sick at Long lake and sought lodgings in a tent, and, after much persuasion, was taken in. I stayed two nights, eating nothing during the while and only drinking two cups of beef tea. For this accommodation I paid \$6.50.

At this writing there are probably 400 people camped here, and every one is as busy as the proverbial bee. Boat building is the occupation, though scores are still engaged in packing their goods from Deep lake.

Boats are selling for from \$300 to \$450, according to tonnage. Available timber is growing scarcer every day, and those who come in next spring will have a hard time to get away. It is necessary now for one to go up the canyon from two to four miles in order to get suitable lumber. It is extremely doubtful if half the people now camped here will get away before winter sets in, though one seems to be the least discouraged. There at least 500 more men between Linderman and the Scales, the major portion of whom will certainly be snowed in.

As might be expected, everything is outrageously high. Board is \$10 a day and meals from \$2.50 to \$3.00. Flour is selling at 50 cents a pound, and beans for 75 cents. There is no bacon to be had at any price, while fresh meat—a little is to be had occasionally—sells readily at 75 cents a pound. To get a letter back to Dyes involves an expenditure of 75 cents. Nails are worth \$5 a pound, while pitch and oakum are scarce at any price. Everything else that is needed is proportionately high.

The exigencies of the occasion and man's ingenuity will overcome many difficulties. Yesterday I saw a man vainly endeavor to buy some pitch. Finally he purchased a broken-down horse for \$25 and used the skin to culk his boat.

This morning there was a heavy fall of snow, but an old Yukon told me that I could safely count on at least three weeks more before the lakes freeze over.

THE GOLD RUSH.

Not More Enthusiastic Than are the Praised of the Thousands Who are Living To-Day Because of South American Kidney Cures.

Thousands verify what is claimed of South American Kidney Cure. Greatest, safest, quickest acting, permanent results. A specific for kidney disorders in young or old, male or female. It enjoys the distinction of a hearty recommendation by most eminent physicians. It relieves distressing kidney disease in six hours. Never fails to cure if persisted in. Acts directly on the circulation and eradicates from the system all solids and foreign substances, which clog on these sanitary organs of the human anatomy. You test what others have proved. These words from a letter received to-day: "I despaired of recovery until I used South American Kidney Cure."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

In a recently patented automatic change maker the coin is placed in tubes of the proper size, fitted with sliding plates at the bottom, which are operated by levers to push the bottom coin out when the lever is pressed.

To catch moles as they run through the underground passages they have dug, a new trap has a row of sharp-tines attached to a sliding rod to drop and pierce the rodent fast as soon as the trigger enters the hole is disturbed.

Shotguns can be changed into rifles by an auxiliary barrel which slides inside the shot barrel and is fitted with a shell ejector, the rear of the inner barrel being of the same shape as the shot cartridge and carrying a flange so it fits tightly.

In a new propelling device for bicycles two cylinder air pumps are attached to the head of the machine, to be operated by raising and lowering the handle bars. A compressed air motor is geared to the driving socket wheel to run the machine.

A safety pocket, which can be used in any garment, is provided on one side of its mouth with a flat spring and on the other side with a spiral spring, which rests on an elastic strip and presses tightly against the flat spring to keep the pocket closed.—Chicago News.

A Widow's Struggle.

HARD WORK BROUGHT ON A SEVERE ILLNESS.

Nervous Prostration, Dizziness and Extreme Weakness—Dr. William's Pink Pill Case to Her Rescue After Hospital Treatment Failed.

From the Fort William Journal.

In the town of Fort William lives a brave widow, who for years has by dint of honest labor kept the wolf from the door and her family together. From morning till night she toiled to provide comfort for her loved ones until nature at last protested against such a constant drain on her strength and so she began to lose health. Soon the slender frame became unable to bear its daily load of toil, and the poor mother was at last forced to give up the unequal contest and become a burden where she had once been the chief support. Nervous prostration, heart disease, consumption, and other names were given to her malady by local physicians, but months passed, during which she suffered untold agony, without finding any relief from her sufferings. Palpitation of the heart, dizziness, extreme pain in the chest, loss of appetite and nervousness were some of the symptoms of the disease, gatherings that caused excruciating pain formed at the knee at last she became perfectly helpless and joints and other parts of the body, and unable to walk or even sit up. At this stage she was advised to enter the hospital, that she might have the benefit of skilled nurses as well as best medical treatment; but after spending some time there without obtaining any relief the poor woman gave up all hope of recovery and asked to be taken home, so emaciated and weak had she become that her friends were shocked at her appearance, and so utterly hopeless was her condition that it was like mockery to speak hopefully of her ultimate recovery. What then was the astonishment of all who had known her dreadful condition to hear that she had at last found a remedy whose magical power at once demonstrated the fact that where there is life there is hope. The name of this remedy that worked such a wonderful change in such a short time was Dr. William's Pink Pill, and after taking five boxes she was able to walk about and visit her friends. Her strength gradually but surely returned and in a few months from the time she began using the medicine she was able to resume her work. The subject of this article, Mrs. Jane Marcelline, is well known, and her youthful and healthy appearance to-day causes people to exclaim—wonderful will never cease. She attributes her restoration to her family, solely to the virtues to be found in Dr. William's Pink Pill, and her experience she hopes, may put some other sufferer on the right track.

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WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES.

The Hermanns to Appear at the Victoria on Monday and Tuesday.

The enthusiastic receptions that have everywhere been given the Hermanns this season justify the prediction that Hermann the Great Company will draw crowded houses when they appear here on next Monday and Tuesday evenings.

The company is unquestionably the largest and most far-famed organization of its kind in the world, and since the death of Hermann the Great last December, his handsome and accomplished widow, Adelaida Hermann, has maintained, and even improved, the standard of the excellent performances that have made it so universally popular. Necromancy and legerdemain, mystery and mirth, are indissolubly connected with the very name of Hermann. Leon Hermann, the nephew and successor to Hermann the Great, possesses all the talents

ADMINISTERING JUSTICE OFF THE BENCH.

"Imaginative story tellers take a good many liberties with that individual in our judicial system known as the justice of the peace," said the judge who now holds his title without the office, "but here's a true one:

"Up in Wisconsin during the earlier days I helped elect a justice who was a diamond in the rough. He was peculiarly innocent of legal knowledge, but he had a fine sense of right and wrong with an inclination to be fair in all his official acts. I told him how he must protect the dignity of the court and the powers he had to punish for contempt. He must restrain himself, for he was a man of temper and pugnacity, and he must insist upon proper decorum on the part of others.

"On one occasion we were having an exciting trial, and a typical western lawyer was very obstreperous. He was admonished many times by the justice, but was persistently bad, and finally intimated that the court would be a good deal more at home if he were digging a ditch or breaking up a patch of prairie land. The justice was bethinking forthwith threats when I caught his eye and shook my head. At once the ill-natured of his place asserted itself. He straightened back in his chair, read himself a severe lecture for his unseemly conduct and fined himself \$10 for contempt. Then he got up, adjourned court and walked out into the yard, where he was followed by all present. He shook his coat, handed his hat to me, and in a minute the saucy lawyer had been beaten to a pulp as a whipping as was ever administered by an amateur. The court reconvened, and we quietly finished the case."—Detroit Free Press.

MATCHES MADE OF PAPER.

It is predicted that paper is the coming material for matches. The prospect of the wooden match industry being apparently affected by a new process for manufacturing matches of paper is held to be extremely probable, particularly as the best wood for this purpose is constantly growing scarcer and more costly. The new matches are considerably cheaper than the wooden product, and weigh much less, which counts for much in exportation. The sticks of the matches consist of paper rolled together on the bias. The paper is rather strong and porous, and, when immersed in a solution of wax, stearine and similar substances sticks are glued together and turns with a bright, smokeless, odorless flame. Strips one-half inch in width are first drawn through the combustible mass and then turned by machinery into long, thin tubes, pieces of the ordinary length of wood or wax matches being cut off automatically by the machine. When the sticks are cut to size they are dipped into phosphorus, also by machinery, and the dried head easily ignites by friction on any surface.

CURES FOR INSOMNIA.

"Don't Keep Yourself Awake in Trying to Go Asleep" is One.

One of the gastronomic magazines had an article giving some comprehensive directions regarding the cure of sleeplessness. It is sensible in admitting the complexity of a case of insomnia and of the doubts often connected with its origin. A man may apply all his knowledge and that of his medical adviser and yet be unable for a time to overcome the tendency of the mind to drift along in helpless consciousness through the long hours of the night. But there must be a cause for this perverseness and a remedy for it, though the cure may not be found without a persevering quest. The American needs a full share of sleep. He works hard with brain and nerves, and is apt to play as hard as he works. To lie in bed with the wheels of thought running on waste material is a sort of torture as well as a danger to health. Napoleon's faculty of going to sleep on the instant was one of the greatest advantages he had over the command on the other side.

According to the magazine authority the worst enemies of sleep are worrying, overwork, overeating, indigestible suppers, and the habitual use of stimulants and drugs. The cure includes strict attention to diet, a well ventilated sleeping room, some light exercise, like a walk, an hour after the evening meal, and freedom, of course, from worry. Napoleon had as many cures and perplexities as the next man, but arbitrarily shut them off. It is not well to go to bed hungry. A cup of hot milk or a light sandwich is advised when that sensation is felt. Yet it is necessary to remember that insomnia and an ailing stomach are closely acquainted. Stimulants and narcotics in the end are sleep destroyers. The condition they induce is not refreshing sleep. Sleeplessness is an indication of the need of sleep and must not be combated too far. People who sleep but little should not be permitted to disturb those who are differently constituted.

When the whole subject is weighed the main remedy is seen to be good habits and a tranquil mind. Some who resolve to discard worry continue the habit over insomnia. They must be philosophical over that as well as all else. "Don't keep yourself awake in trying to sleep" is the injunction. It would be far better to resort to some mild administration, such as, for instance, as the many fine things that have been said of sleep. Think of Leigh Hunt's definition of it as the time when the mysterious goes to take its airy round; of Wordsworth calling it a captive never wishing to be free; of Scott's advice to sleep in peace and wake in joy, which necessarily involves good health and a good conscience; of Bulwer's tribute to "the happiest of earthly scenes," of Milton nodding under the timely dew of sleep, and of Emerson's thought, "Sleepingers all our lifetime about our eyes, as night covers all day in the boughs of the fir tree." The right frame of mind and the body is the cure for insomnia.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, which has outlived and superseded hundreds of similar preparations, is undoubtedly the most fashionable in the market. By its use the poorest head of hair soon becomes luxuriant and beautiful.

Provoking. Indeed! "That Charlie Porkley is horrid."

"Why, don't I thought you and he were engaged."

"We are, but last night I told him he was too good for me, and the conceited coxcomb didn't deny it."—Judge.



THE DEAR LITTLE CHAPS—they feel "just lovely" after a bath with BABY'S OWN SOAP. No substitute will give their skin the exquisite softness, and freshness, and sweetness as this king of nursery soap.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MANUFACTURERS,

Montreal.

CAUTION—Baby's skin will soon show the difference it and many of its dangerous imitations.

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1897.

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RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.
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Bank of B. N. A., January 1, 1897.....	4,206.77
Land and Improvement tax.....	25,188.80
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NONSENSE ABOUT KLDNDE.

The Empire, London, Eng., says regarding the Klondike: "Those who contemplate starting for Klondike next spring should not do so unless they possess robust health, a little cash, provisions, clothing, miners' tools and a few necessary carpenters' tools. A revolver would be useful, if not indispensable. The ocean voyage from Seattle or San Francisco, and from St. Michaels to Dawson, some 1,000 miles, is long, tedious and expensive. Intending explorers should fully understand that they will have to run all the risks incidental to a rough mining city, where brute force and shooting irons are brought into play with alarming suddenness. . . . The Canadian government may endeavor to repress these conditions, but can only partially succeed." This is enough to make the angels weep. An American paper could not state the case worse for Canada. Those who leave Europe for Klondike should, of course, outfit here, and not lug tons of stuff six thousand miles. Revolver carrying will only get the carriers into trouble with the Canadian police. Who wants to take a long ocean voyage from Seattle or San Francisco to St. Michaels when he can take a short and pleasant one from Victoria to the Stickeen? Lastly, the conditions at Klondike will be exactly like those at Barkerville and throughout Cariboo in the early days, viz.: the man who uses "brute force or shooting irons" with or without "alarming suddenness" will simply be arrested, tried and hanged with equally "alarming suddenness." The Canadian government will certainly endeavor to "repress these conditions" and The Empire and all other newspapers in Europe and America should advise their readers that so long as there is a murderer or a robber in the Klondike the Canadian government will spare neither energy nor money to secure and punish him. We state a plain fact when we say that the Klondike, including Dawson City, will be as safe a place for peaceable people to live in as is perilous a place for murderers and robbers to live in as Victoria, British Columbia. The Empire is misleading its readers and doing incalculable damage by publishing such utter rubbish. Canadian mining camps are not healthy for law breakers, and, policed by that magnificent force, the Northwest Mounted Police, there is not the remotest chance of the Klondike becoming wholesome for such desperadoes as The Empire alleges will flock thither. The Empire's article is signed "Roland Belfort," and our advice to The Empire is to exercise a little more discretion in dealing with that highly-imaginative and extraordinarily ill-informed correspondent's "copy." We have not yet read greater nonsense about the Klondike than his contribution from which we have briefly quoted.

WANTED—A BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Some of our eastern contemporaries have been calling the attention of their readers to the necessity for Dominion government legislation upon insolvency. The present state of things is unsatisfactory to all who have any knowledge of commercial law. No Dominion law exists which provides equitable arrangement and management of insolvent estates throughout Canada. Each province has its own bankruptcy laws. The general system in vogue now is that where a debtor is unable to pay his debts in full he makes an assignment to one of his largest creditors, or to a personal friend, or, occasionally, to some professional gentleman. Usually the person chosen is favorably disposed to the debtor and unlikely to use harsh measures towards him. Each province has its own method of dealing with the general question, and can exercise jurisdiction only within its own borders. The evils of such a system, or want of it, are apparent. There is no proof that the debtor has disclosed all his estate or assets; no certainty that he may not have obtained goods on credit to the detriment of one creditor and the benefit of another; the debtor has no security that he will ever be able to commence business or trade again unless by subterfuge, or through the medium of another person's name; the dishonest debtor may easily defraud his creditors without fear of consequences.

The fact that the old Dominion law was unsatisfactory should stimulate the government to undertake to provide sound legislation; indeed, they are pledged to do so and, doubtless will. A good Bankruptcy Act would do a great deal to restore and strengthen British confidence in Canada. The annoyance at-

tending the present system of assignment is accentuated in British Columbia by the Exemption and Homestead Acts. By the former a debtor can hold \$500 of personal property; and, under the exceptional privileges of the Homestead Act, \$2,000. The former act is chiefly used for the purpose of evading the payment of just debts; as it is perfectly obvious that a man may, in a city like Victoria, where a rather lax system of credit has been allowed to grow up, obtain \$500 worth of goods on credit, and manage to conceal the traces of such transaction sufficiently to escape any charges of fraud by creditors. The English Bankruptcy Act, for which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was mainly responsible, passed in the year 1882, marked an era in the history of insolvency in the old country. Many of the worst features of fraudulent practices in commerce had grown up under the old statutes, until Mr. Chamberlain, as a practical man of business, took the matter in hand, and caused almost a revolution in commercial life. Since that time, although there have been slight amendments made the main principles of that law have remained intact; and the act has proved of universal benefit to all sections of the trading classes. The chief features of the law are: Public examination of the debtor on oath as to his commercial transactions; an official liquidator appointed by the government and paid by salary; proper books of accounts by all traders are declared compulsory; a debtor may not give preference to one creditor over another, except and only under special conditions; the examining judge may grant a certificate of discharge to a debtor, may suspend it for any time he thinks fit, or may refuse it altogether; the expenses of the bankruptcy, which are paid for out of the estate, are settled by the act itself, thus preventing the estate being swallowed up in expenses.

In actual practice it was proved that small estates were rather costly to wind up, whilst in the management of larger estates, these arrangements have been found admirable. The salient points of such a law adapted to the varied conditions of mercantile life in Canada would, we are convinced, be of great benefit to trade, as it would lead to greater leniency towards poor but honest debtors, and increase the difficulties in the way of absconding and fraudulent traders. It would also secure the rights of foreign creditors and of those dwelling at remote distances within the Dominion.

WHAT VICTORIA HAS TO OFFER.

About seven of eight months ago there appeared in one of the great London dailies, we forget which at the present moment, a short interview with an English financier, who had then returned from Victoria, British Columbia, where he had been residing for a short time, recruiting his health and "sizing up" the prospects for investing a million or so. The name of the gentleman we have also unluckily forgotten, but we remember that it was referred to by the interviewer as one well known in London financial and commercial circles. At all events, he was not exactly the kind of man who was likely to be carried off his feet by any gush of enthusiasm or speak without substantial reason for his words; yet we do not remember to have read anywhere more glowing and unreserved praise of the loveliness of Victoria and its environs. This English financier depicted in language worthy of a poet a little Eden in the golden west; a spot upon which Nature in bounteous mood had emptied her cornucopia. He spoke of Victoria's Italian skies, of its embowering woods of the encircling hills that hold it in soft embrace, guarding it from the northern blasts, breaking and tempering every gale that blew; of its Devonshire climate, of the fragrance of its delightful gardens, of its cottage homes that "through the glowing orchards peep," with the woodbine and clematis and nodding roses entwined in each porch; of its stately mansions that "stand amidst their tall ancestral trees, o'er all the pleasant land;" and of the lovely strait of San Juan de Fuca, the frozen battlements of the tall Olympians, and the islands that adorn the straits like emeralds and sapphires set in a silver sea. Above all he reverted to the homes and the flowers; calling Victoria the City of Flowers and of all places he had seen the spot where he would most wish to make his home. When we read that interview we felt rather afraid that the English people might think he was using over much couleur de rose, although everyone who has seen Victoria knows that that would be impossible. But we were delighted a few days later to note that almost every newspaper in Great Britain published either the entire interview or liberal extracts from it with headings like, "A Western Utopia," or "The City of Flowers." Now, if we could only get such an interview printed and copied at this time in the British newspapers, ten to one scores of men who have made up their minds to go to Klondike with the intention of leaving their families "somewhere" along the coast would make that "somewhere" here. If, added to the beauties of Victoria, the interviewer could also be told of the many practical benefits which we enjoy—a good water supply, gas, electric lighting, excellent tramway services, first rate schools, churches of all leading denominations, reasonable taxation, easy communication with the Mainland and American cities, cheap living, plentiful supplies of everything necessary for furnishing a home from a cottage to a castle,

thoroughly efficient police protection, a first class fire department, abundant facilities for recreation and amusement—our modesty forbids us referring to the daily newspaper and the periodicals published in Victoria—we comfort ourselves with the reflection that "good wine needs no bush." There, the settler who turns up his nose at that list of benefits Victoria is able to offer is too high toned for this earth. Heaven is his home, and he had better get there without delay. Suffice it to say, we have everything here that heart can wish to make life as happy and tolerable as anyone has any right to expect this side of the great divide; and we are certain that if these things were only a little better known "back east" and in the "old country" we would pretty soon give Montreal a stiff race for first place as the most populous centre in the Dominion. We have the prophecy of a well known Dominion official that British Columbia is destined to be the most populous portion of Canada; and Professor Robertson, of Ottawa, says it is "Canada's banner province." With all these facts to go upon it will be odd if a good big percentage of the Klondikers do not recognize this as the "Jumping-off place" for them.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

A few days ago we took occasion to refer in terms of admiration to the manner in which the city of Glasgow has managed the great public enterprises which its citizens have entrusted to the care of the city council. We pointed out the fact that Glasgow has solved in a fashion beyond criticism the vexed question of whether or not the municipalization of such things as water, gas, electric lighting and tramways is feasible or safe. So many good people are wont to shudder and draw their cloaks tighter around them at the mere mention of that horrible, vague bugaboo, Socialism; that we almost hesitate to say boldly that Glasgow, the model municipality of the world, is the one and only example extant of Socialism put to the test of practice in everyday life. We do not propose either to uphold or denounce Socialism; we are simply dealing with things as we find them; and here we find one of the greatest cities in the world conducting its business on the very lines, which so many excellent men, wise in their day and generation, have conscientiously condemned. Before Glasgow, tired of waiting for some other town to start the ball rolling, bravely entered the field and showed the world how such things ought to be done, the municipalization of great industries was referred to by the aforementioned wise men as the sure road to municipal ruin; it would paralyse industry, check enterprise, dishearten the men of energy and ideas and work havoc all round, they said. They were all wrong so far as Glasgow was concerned. Let it be clearly understood that Glasgow made mistakes in feeling her way forward; things were sought to be included in the municipalization scheme which sound common sense showed, before the council had irretrievably committed itself, to be impracticable for communistic treatment, and they were quietly dropped. The city profited by those mistakes.

What we wished to draw attention to is the attitude of many New York newspapers and public men towards Henry George, the Socialist and Single Tax candidate for the mayoralty of Greater New York. Several of the weightiest daily newspapers in New York declare that George's ideas of municipalizing gas, water, electric lighting, street cars and other great public necessities will ruin New York; destroy the whole social fabric and end in chaos. They gravely assert that Tammany rule were preferable to George rule. What George wants to do in New York is exactly what Glasgow has done and is doing. But mark the difference; in Glasgow Town Council there is not a man from the Lord Provost to the youngest councillor, against whom the faintest suspicion of "boddling" could be harbored. They are men of unsullied record, publicly and privately; their public duty is discharged with scrupulous honesty. It is all above board, and open to the scrutiny of a public second to none for shrewd, practical intelligence. The least reason for suspecting any member of the corporation of dereliction of duty or of dabbling or attempting to dabble in the public funds, would lead first to a searching examination, and, if substantiated in the slightest particular, to immediate and everlasting expulsion, with a stigma upon him he could never live down in Scotland. We challenge contradiction of these statements. From this picture of a rectitude worthy of the ancient Romans, let us turn to the great city of New York and briefly examine the conditions existing there, and the likelihood there is of finding among its citizens men who could be trusted to do what the Town Councillors of Glasgow so meritously fulfil. New York municipal history, almost from the founding of the city, is one long story of "boddling," gross corruption, shameless robbery of the public by gangs of vulgar brigands. It is only a very short time since the arch-badman Croker was buried from office, and a serious attempt made to smash the hideous Tammany ring. New York is to-day a seething mass of conflicting parties. The respectable citizens, hitherto criminally negligent of their public duty, have awakened to the full gravity of the situation and are uniting

to fight the forces which have sucked New York like horse leeches for nearly a century. The commercial party are, almost to a man, against Henry George, who wants to make New York a second Glasgow. Now, much as we appreciate what Glasgow has done and is doing, we fear that Glasgow's system would mean confusion worse confounded for New York; for this reason. New York is not ready for it. New York has long years of social purification to pass through before she is ready for it. A new class of municipal candidates must arise, men whose private record is clean; men whose word is as good as a bond, signed, sealed and delivered; men who can be trusted. Few, lamentably few, are the men willing to accept the burdens of municipal office in New York city who come anywhere near that standard. But we have enough of the optimistic Emersonian philosophy to believe that it is not an impossible standard—surely, it is quite as possible on this side of the Atlantic as on the other.

Some years ago we had the pleasure of a chat with a Canadian gentleman who had just returned from a lengthy visit to Germany. When the subject of the conditions of life there was broached he exclaimed fervently, "Thank God you don't live in Germany, my friend, but in free Canada where a man is a man and not a serf." We thought then that the picture of social conditions he drew was exaggerated, but since reading the details of the extraordinary Liebknecht case we think it was only too true. Herr Liebknecht, a respectable and very intelligent old gentleman, at a political meeting recently, passed some criticisms upon Kaiser Wilhelm's actions; criticisms that would be thought mild to milkiness here. He is now, after a wearisome trial, languishing in a German prison, where he will remain for four months. These things are outrages upon human nature.

The gay wild lads who propose to "make things honk" up at Dawson City when they land there next spring with their "gams" on their hips, their "eyes peeled" and their appetites for "doing up" the gentle tenderfoot in 38-calibre style, sharpened to wire edge, will run against the biggest snag they ever struck. Canada has stacks of good rope for the murderers, and plenty of jail room for the thieves and toughs, and she has a reputation for doing what she says she'll do; and she has said that she'll hang any man who kills another; jail any man that steals or otherwise breaks the law, and make it so confoundingly hot for those who don't want to live quietly and peacefully and let other folks alone, that they will be glad to "hoof it across lots" into Alaska, or Siberia, or the Arctic ocean, to get away from a place where law and order take precedence of the revolver and the snicker-sue.

This is John Morley talking: "I wish some of you lettered men would tell me when, from the time of the empire of Julius Caesar down to the tyrant empire of Napoleon I, and the rotten empire of Napoleon III, the same empire has been associated either with freedom for one thing, or with stability and permanence for another. . . . Some of our friends have fallen desperately, passionately in love with the word empire." All this empire-building; why, the whole thing is tinted with the spirit of the hunt for gold." John Morley, like George Washington, never made lying a practice.

It is boldly asserted by certain authorities on South African matters that another gigantic plot to grab the Transvaal is being hatched, and that Cecil Rhodes, Boer, Harris and others who are concerned in the Jameson blunder are hatching it. Somebody will get badly hurt if any such attempt is made again. The Transvaal is equipped for fight as she never was before, and the grab will mean a copious decanting of blood and treasure. Why not let the Boers alone in the quiet enjoyment of their own country?

Sir Charles Dilke thinks that Canada has no right to let her militia forces go down in numbers; and that if she wishes to stand apart from the United States and become an increasingly important portion of the British empire, she should turn much more attention to her active militia, transport facilities and arms reserves. Canada alone could not defend the territory west of the great lakes; and in any fuss with the Americans, there would have to rely upon British aid. There is meat on that argument for all Canadians.

The Toronto Telegram published the following in a cable from London:

"At the meeting of the stockholders of the Gold Fields Mining Company of British Columbia to-day, Mr. Simon Gouss said that the legislature of British Columbia was the most generous in the world to mining companies, for it refuses them nothing."

The Colonist will probably quote this statement as an endorsement of the Turner government, which, of course, controls the legislature.

Mrs. Chester C. Adams, of Winlock, Cal., has started a dressmaking establishment in Dawson City. Inside the first thirty hours after starting she netted \$30. She touches nothing less than \$5 and will do up a plain dress for \$15 in a night. Mrs. Adams has found that Klondike ladies have quite as much gold as the men.

Are you registered as a provincial voter?

TAILORISM

A SENTIMENTAL FOLLY

Rich men must burn their money somehow, and are the natural prey of high class tailors.

But, men of moderate means, reflective minds, and business sense, should query why their hats and shoes are ready made before paying a custom tailor twice the price of "Fit-Reform" garments.

As carefully made—as perfect fitting—as shape retaining.

Brand and size and makers' price in left breast pocket.

\$10, \$12, \$15, \$18,
\$20 per suit.

Catalogue from
Fit-Reform Clothing Co.,
Montreal.



W. JONES,

Auctioneer.

Salerooms 133 Government St.
Open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Auction sales held at salerooms every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.

Auction sales arranged for and conducted at your residence on the shortest notice. Best prices obtained.

Furniture bought for cash.
Agent for steam tug Lotte.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

P. J. DAVIES,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
COMMISSION MERCHANT
51 Johnson St., Victoria.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Monday and Tuesday, October 25 and 26.

The Premier Magician Entertainment of the World.

HERMANN THE GREAT COMPANY.
HEADED BY—
LEON HERRMANN,

Who has Mystified Both Continents by his Sensational and Inexplicable Illusions and Wonderful Magic.

ADELAIDE HERRMANN,
PRESTIGITARIA,
and her World Famous Spectacular Dances, elaborate and bewildering; thousands of changing colors used; startling electric effects.

Prices, 50c., 75c., and \$1. Sale of seats opens Friday morning at Jamieson's.

A. O. U. W. HALL.

TO-NIGHT.

For an indefinite period.

The Kickapoos
WITH THEIR COMPANY OF ARTISTS,
Giving a first-class and refined

VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT.

Free to adults Monday, Tuesday, Thursdays and Fridays.

Wednesdays and Saturdays admission 10 cents. Children 10 cents each night.

Special Matinee every Saturday at 2:30 p.m.

Reserved seats every entertainment for ladies and their escorts without extra charge.

For an indefinite period.

W. WALKER,
Office Store St., opp. Telegraph Hotel.

COAL.

New Vancouver Coal Co., Ltd.

NANAIMO, B.C.

VICTORIA AGENTS—KINGHAM & CO. (Office in Port and Broad Sts., Telephone 232.)

Double Screened Southfield Coal, \$5.00 per ton.

Double Screened New Wellington, 6.00 per ton.

Over 2,000 pounds delivered to any part of the city; weight guaranteed.

Coal Wharf Foot of Johnson Street.

The Electric Wood Yard

WOOD

In all lengths as required, neatly dressed. Orders for Coal taken.

Complexion Creams

FOR RESULTS OF CHANGEABLE WEATHER.

BOWES' DRUG STORE,

100 Government Street.

HE DISPENSES PRESCRIPTIONS.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Kickapoo Cough Cure, the best.

Step ladders at 80 Douglas St.

Moulders' tools at 80 Douglas St.

Ladies' Tailor made suits are made by men at George H. Jackson's.

Kickapoo Indian Salve. Mystifies all pain and skin and cutaneous diseases.

15 cent tea kettles, 15 cent dish pans and other cheap tinware at R. & Brown's, 20 Douglas street.

The "Badminton," into Major House, Vancouver, Under management of H. S. Stratton.

Tickets for the Jubilee Hospital Ball, which takes place on the 27th inst., can be had from any of the committee or at Chalonier & Mitchell's and T. N. Hibben's.

SCHLITZ, the beer that made Milwaukee famous, on draught, sc. per glass, at the Bank Exchange, the costliest, cleanest, coolest and cheapest restaurant in the city.

A splendid stock of sporting goods just received direct from the best factories in England and the United States, comprising shot guns, rifles, shooting coats, etc., at Henry Short & Son's, Gunmakers, 72 Douglas street.

The militiamen turned out in full force at the drill hall yesterday evening, when Lieut.-Col. Gregory held his first drill since his return from England. During the evening a tankard was presented to the following members of the leading team of No. 3 company, who carried off the general efficiency challenge shield: Corp. Carmel, Corp. Finlayson, Grs. Berkeley, Austin, Lawrie, Morse, Winkel and York.

Rev. Donald McRae conducted the burial services at the funeral of the late Mrs. A. W. Semple, which took place yesterday from the family residence, Victoria West. The pall bearers were: Messrs. William Mable, Thomas Gold, T. Tracy, John Weston, J. Park and D. McBeath. Special services will be held in connection with the demise of Mrs. Semple, who was a daughter of Mr. Oldershaw, and but 31 years of age, at St. Paul's Presbyterian church to-morrow.

Messrs. John Piercy & Co., on account of their rapidly increasing trade, have been compelled to secure more space to carry on their business, and they have secured the premises lately occupied by John Wilson & Co., as well as those formerly occupied by the Times. The new premises and the old, for they will, of course, be retained, are required, not for prospective business, but for the present, and should their business increase during next year as it has this, the firm will be compelled to erect a warehouse large enough to accommodate its immense stock under one roof.

Victorians listened to the boom of the big guns of forts in the Straits yesterday, and the more imaginative imagined many things, but all that was transpiring was the quarterly firing practice. The practice began yesterday at Rod Hill Fort, at the entrance to Esquimalt Harbor. A floating target, 30 feet long and 10 feet high, was towed past the fort by the tug Sadie in an arc from a mile to two miles from the fort. Thirty rounds were fired by the 6 inch B.M. guns, bring 100 pound projectiles. Captain Blanchard, of the Fifth Regiment, C.A., was on the tug Sadie with the observation party.

The thanks of the committee of the Saanich Agricultural Association are tendered to the following gentlemen for donations to the recent exhibition held at Saanich: Messrs. D. M. Eberts, M. P. F.; Thomas Earle, M. P.; R. P. Rithet & Co., Taylor, D. Gregory Smith, W. M. Caswell, H. Bradley-Dyne, Wm. le Poer-Trench, Simon Leiser, Wilson, Dempster, F. Norris, R. Bray, A. Forbes, G. J. Guy, H. Short & Sons, L. Goodacre, Fell & Co., W. J. Pendray, A. Friend, J. McDermid, G. McInnes, J. Robertson, A. McGregor, Sidney Shore, R. Smith, J. A. Sayward, N. Flewing, Hickman & Tye, V. P. Brewing Co., R. A. Browns, Brackman & Kee M. Co., W. White, W. Duncan, W. Harrison, Pitler & Leiser, Phillips, Hamilton Powder Co., On Hing, Victoria Rice Mills, Powell & Co., Canada Paint Co., L. Dickinson, J. Mitchell, C. N. Cameron, E. Smith, Johns Bros., H. A. Lilley, S. Reid, Watson & Hall.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grade Cream of Tartar Powder. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

G. E. Munroe, Erskine, Wall & Co., D. H. Ross, A. Clyde, Gilmore & McCandless, W. G. Cameron and Weller Bros.

Kickapoo Indian Oil for all sores and pain.

ARMOUR'S STAR BACON for sale at Jameson's, 23 Fort street.

Two million bottles of Kops' Cheer sold in one week in London.

Kickapoo Indian Worm-Killer, the only safe and certain remedy.

Ladies' tailor made wraps and costumes at George H. Jackson's.

For something very nice in fancy and plain dress goods, trimmings and evening gloves, go to the Sterling, 88 Yates street.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association will be held on Monday next at 2:30 p.m. at the rooms, Johnston street.

Another meeting of Maritime Province people will be held to-morrow evening at 8:45 to take further steps to send relief to sufferers in the Windsor, N.S., fire.

A special general meeting of the Trades and Labor Council will be held on Monday evening to discuss some important resolutions. All delegates are requested to attend.

"Old Hugh McKenzie," as he was commonly known, one of the pioneers of Victoria, was laid to rest this afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Clay and Rev. Dr. Campbell officiating.

At the meeting of Great Northern Light, A.O.F., several new membership propositions were received. At the next meeting, to be held on Thursday evening, important amendments to the court by-laws will be discussed.

A special meeting of Fernwood Lodge, C.O.O.F., will be held on Friday next to initiate new candidates and to discuss the constitution and ritual of the Daughters of Ruth. A cordial invitation is extended to the members of Dauntless Lodge.

The flower show of the children of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Sunday school will be held this evening in the schoolroom of that church. Prizes will be given for the best plants. During the evening a musical programme will also be presented.

Commencing to-morrow and continuing on every evening next week, special evangelistic services will be held in the Victoria West Methodist church. Rev. J. P. Hicks, who will be in charge of the services, will be assisted by a number of capable speakers and vocalists.

The Vancouver Island Building Society held their 99th drawing yesterday evening in the Sir William Wallace Society's Hall. The successful numbers were 93 A and B, standing in the name of George Gourley. The committee of management were Joshua Holland, Henry Moss and A. H. Maynard.

Those who witnessed the two splendid performances given by the Frawley Company this week at the Victoria Theatre will be glad to hear that as soon as their arrangements will permit this company will return to Victoria. They will in all probability play here in January, and one of the plays to be presented will be the great military drama "Shenandoah."

Evidence against Williams, the safe-cracker, an all-round crook, continues to accumulate. The police have now secured a witness who will testify that Williams got him to lengthen a drill, such as would have made the hole in Porter's safe. Even if young Lynn does go back on the police and refuse to tell what he knows, they have a pretty strong case against Williams.

More tickets have been sold for the annual ball of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee Hospital this year than ever before, and Wednesday evening next should therefore see Assembly Hall filled with a large crowd of dancers. The officers of H. M. navy have accepted the invitation to be present, as have also His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney. The ladies and the gentlemen who are assisting them are sparing no pains to make the ball a success.

Ald. Partridge will move at Monday evening's meeting of the council for the destruction of another of the buildings which were condemned by the sanitary officer and building inspector; and when the council first decided to tear down and then allowed to stand. The building which Ald. Partridge now desires to have torn down is on lot 446, block G, Fisgaurd street, known as Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27. The building belongs to the D. McTavish estate.

The Dominion government steamer Quadra is now hourly expected from the north with Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, and his party, who went north to look over the routes to the Yukon. Letters have been sent north asking Capt. Walbran to call at Comox and wire Victoria so that the time of arrival may be definitely fixed. In case these letters do not intercept the Quadra, however, the members of the board of trade and citizens are asked to hold themselves in readiness to attend a meeting of the board, when an address will be presented to Mr. Sifton.

The Y.M.C.A. will give the first concert of their winter series this evening, when the following programme will be rendered:

Piano solo Miss C. Haughton

Vocal solo Mr. J. F. Parks

Comic song Mr. J. Gilroy

Elocution recital Miss Lillian L. Armon

Vocal solo Mr. J. G. Brown

Intermission:

Piano duet Miss J. Spencer and Miss Hornsby

Comic song Mr. J. Gilroy

Vocal selection Miss R. Blackie

Food solo Mr. J. F. Parks

Elocution recital Miss Lillian L. Armon

Vocal duet Rev. P. G. I. Harris and Mr. J. G. Brown

God Save the Queen.

We have some very fine wall papers to show you, and think we can satisfy you with the price, style and quality of our goods. Weller Bros.

Our goods are new and of the very latest designs. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

Your Doctor

.....Fights

Disease with Medicine. If the medicine is right he will stand a fair chance of winning the victory. Help your doctor by having your prescriptions filled by us.

John Cochrane, Chemist

H. W. Corner Yates and Douglas Sts.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Happenings of a Day Along the Water Front.

The steamer Tekoa, Lieut. G. H. Neokes, R.N.R., master, sailed from Steveston yesterday on her way to the United Kingdom which a cargo of salmon and ore. Just before her departure Mr. Mackay, of Steveston, owner of a wharf near that to which the Tekoa was moored, put in a claim for \$300 for alleged damage done to his wharf. He labelled the steamer and would have delayed her departure had not the necessary bonds been put up.

Marshall, Macdonnell and Abbott were appointed to look after the steamer's interests and she sailed. She, however, only came as far as Esquimalt, where she is now lying, her master having called at that port to place his grievance before the commander-in-chief of the station, who at present—the flagship being away—is the captain of H.M.S. Wild Swan. Lieut. Neokes explains the difficulty as follows. He was moored to the one wharf and had a line on one of the posts on Mackay's wharf. The owner of this wharf, Mackay, claims that he is responsible for damage done to that wharf, whereas, according to the story of the captain of the Tekoa, the damage was done by another steamer, the Boscowitz. The Tekoa's cargo consists chiefly of 111,785 cases of canned salmon, valued at \$411,461, but, in addition, she carries 1,134 boxes of frozen salmon, 33 barrels of salt salmon, and 725 sacks of ore; in all nearly 3,000 tons. She left Esquimalt this afternoon in continuation of her voyage to England, and will arrive long before any other vessel of the salmon fleet, as it is expected that she will take about from 50 to 60 days on the voyage.

News has been received from Port Townsend that the American bark Guardian, Capt. Mardon, has returned to that port in tow of the tug Wanderer, with her flag flying half-mast. No details as to the cause of her return were given. The Guardian loaded mining props at Saanich for Santa Rosalie, on account of Robert Ward & Co. She sailed on Friday, October 15th, and carried 172,115 linear feet of props.

Repairs are in order in the upper harbor. The steamer Barbara Boscowitz is being further improved and more changes are being made in her engine room. This morning the work of covering the boilers with asbestos packing was begun. The steamer Nell is also being repaired. Her old mast has been cut away and a new one is being stepped.

Capt. Collister, inspector of bulls, and R. Barn, of Turner, Beeton & Co., left for Steveston this morning, the former to inspect the British ship Silverhorn, and the latter to attend to her dispatch. She has in all 84,000 cases of salmon for Liverpool.

The tug Czar returned this morning from Nanaimo, where she went for coal after towing the Danish bark Irvine to Steveston. She will leave for the Cape this evening.

The British ship Annie Thomas, Capt. Thomas, laden with lumber from the Hastings mills, arrived at Port Pier on October 2nd. She left the straits on June 22nd.

The C.P.R. bulletin says that the American line steamer St. Paul arrived at New York at 8 a.m. to-day from Southampton.

The Society of Friends—Meeting in the Y.M.C.A. rooms at 11 a.m.; Gospel meeting, 7 p.m.

Emmanuel Baptist church—Services 11 a.m., the pastor, Rev. O. E. Kendall, will preach; 7 p.m., this service will be taken by Mr. Marchant, B.Y.P.U. Monday evening.

Theosophical Society, 28 Broad street (Williams building)—Public lecture at 8:15 p.m. Subject, "An Ancient Dreamer."

Rev. A. H. Winchester will address the 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon meeting at the Y.M.C.A.

Congregationalists meet for worship in Temperance Hall, Pandora avenue. P. C. L. Harris, pastor. Text for morning service, Acts 26:25; subject, "Sabath Observance;" evening subject, "Lydia."

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Following are the Victoria passengers per steamer Unimat, which sailed this morning from San Francisco: R. C. Lennox, G. D. Plunkett and wife, H. Guillaume and wife; C. H. Moore; Mrs. C. H. Moore and daughter, A. H. Daley; Mrs. McTaggart, Miss Fraser, Mrs. John McLaren, Miss G. E. McLaren, Mrs. H. McLaren and two boys, W. Murray and wife, Mr. Wansope and wife.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Congregational Church will hold a sale of fancy and useful articles on the afternoon and evening of Nov. 10. A supper will also be provided.

You would do well to see Weller Bros.' stock of table linens, napkins, towels, etc. They have a complete stock in that line.

LATEST FROM WEST COAST.

Work will continue at the mines through the winter.

Mr. W. R. Garrard, who arrived last evening from the West Coast, was interviewed by a Free Press representative and gave the following items of interest:

On the West Coast a very large number of prospectors are still out and a great many good strikes have been made.

Exploring work will be carried on during the winter at a number of different properties at Clayoquot, Quadra, etc.

Several camps are expected to be working on the Canal this winter, and a number of gentlemen, on behalf of different companies, have been inspecting different properties on the canal. A big hole of ore was found by Raine and is expected to be worked shortly, and the ledge shows very well.

In the China Creek district tunnels are being driven on the Golden Eagle and the Great Divide. Mr. F. McMillan is in charge, representing an English company.

The Allard Condensed is looking well, and ore is being shipped steadily via the wharf at the new townsite.

The Cataract company have just finished their dam and are also sinking a prospecting shaft to test the gravel.

Development work has been going on on Mount Douglas, and assessment work is being put on some properties on Mineral Hill.

The Allard Condensed is at the new townsite, Albert, as it is reported, about to open.

Several new buildings have recently been built on the townsite, and it is to be laid out with roads in the near future, Nalimo Free Press.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Wm. Benchler, New Westminster, has been pronounced incurable from what is supposed to be heart disease. He had become so weak that he was not only unable to work, but hardly able to walk from one room to another. A short time ago he began to take Kickapoo Indian Salve. He has now resumed work, and is rapidly recovering. Kickapoo Indian Salve has cured thousands. If you suffer from a disordered stomach, liver or kidneys, rheumatism, catarrh, dropsy, or any disease arising from disordered blood, stomach, liver or kidneys, it will cure you. Sold by all druggists.

—We have some very fine wall papers to show you, and think we can satisfy you with the price, style and quality of our goods. Weller Bros.

Our goods are new and of the very latest designs. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

SEE THOSE MEN'S OVERCOATS AT \$10.00

Fine navy blue melton, silk velvet collar, silk sewn seams, edges and buttonholes, cloth buttons, satin lining, flap pockets, perfect fitting and elegantly tailored. Such good value that we will be glad to have you judge the whole store full by them. Finer ones at \$12 and \$13; cheaper ones at \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8. Any price you like to go. Good value at every step.

John Cochrane, Chemist

H. W. Corner Yates and Douglas Sts.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

When and Where Victorians Will Worship To-Morrow.

Reformed Episcopal—Rev. Dr. Wilson will preach morning and evening.

Victoria West Methodist church—In the morning at 11 o'clock the pulpit will be occupied by Rev. T. W. Staver, of Toronto. In the evening the pastor will commence a series of evangelistic services, which will be continued for about two weeks.

THE LITTLE BOY WHO RAN AWAY.

"I'm going now to run away," said little Sammy Green one day. "Then I can do just what I choose, I'll never have to black my shoes, or wash my face, or comb my hair. I'll find a place I know somewhere and never have again to fill that old chip basket, so I will!"

"Good-by, mamma!" he said. "Good-bye!" He thought his mother would weep. She only said, "You going, dear?" And didn't shed a single tear.

"There now," said Sammy Green. "I know."

She does not care if I do go, But Bridget only said: "Well, boy, You're off, for sure, I wish you joy."

And Sammy's little sister Kate, Who hung upon the garden gate, Said anxiously as he passed through, "To-night whatever will you do,

When you can't get no 'lasses spread At supper time on top of bread?"

One block from home and Sammy Green's Weak little heart was full of fear. He thought about Red Riding Hood, The wolf that met her in the wood.

The beast boy who kept so much When he heard the giant's "Fee, fo, fun!"

Of the dark night and the policeman. Then poor Sammy homeward ran.

Quick through the alleyway he sped And crawled in through the old wood shed.

The big chip basket he did fill, He blushed his shoes up with a will,

And went up to his mother's chair And kissed her twice, and then he said,

"I'd like some 'lasses top of bread!"

Mrs. M. T. Perry.

THE MINER'S WEALTH.

A Methodist Clergyman Who Staked a Miner Justifies His Act.

Robert McIntyre, a Methodist minister of Chicago, has stirred some of his brethren because he staked a miner for the Klondike. The Chicago Tribune interviewed Mr. McIntyre on the subject. He says:

Conscientious scruples against such an undertaking? No scruples entered my mind then; nor have they since. It was purely and simply a matter of principle.

The Sermon on the Mount and the Ten Commandments don't come into the matter, and theology needn't.

The fact is, I admire a miner's wealth. It's clean. There is no blood or tears on it. It is acquired away from the scheming and the cut-throat competition that characterize ordinary business ventures, where the success of one man so often means the disaster and downfall of some other man, or perhaps a number of men. Nobody has been pinched. Nobody has been wronged. The miner who digs a fortune out of the ground has the satisfaction that he hasn't robbed a soul, even though he become a hundred times a millionaire.

Then, too, there is another factor to take into consideration. The man who makes a fortune on the board of trade, or on the stock exchange, or in building up a gigantic business house, adds nothing to the world's store of available wealth. The world, in other words, is no richer because he is richer. He is rich, rather, because somebody else is poorer. The miner, on the other hand, whether he digs out \$100 or \$100,000, adds that much to the world's wealth, and, with the added wealth, his contributes just that much to the possible amount of the world's comforts and pleasures.

As I look at the matter, there are few producers of wealth. The many live on the few. The only man comparable with the miner is the farmer. He gets what he has direct from Nature, but he produces perishable wealth. While he meets a want, his contribution to the world's wealth therefore is not a permanent one like the miner's.

The gold miner is to-day the king

wealth producer of the country, and I know him above all others. It is no dishonor, it needs no apology, to emulate his example to assist him in his efforts. There's the whole question in a nutshell.

It isn't a church matter. The fact is God put the gold in the valley of the Yukon for His children. Any man consistent with such regulations as are necessary for fair play and the protection of individual interests has an undeniable right to go there and dig and drive all he chooses. If he pulls out \$100,000 he simply makes a draft, not on somebody's bank account but on Nature's treasury. There is no more wrong in that, therefore, than there would be in a man sowing wheat or planting corn and trusting to Nature to yield twenty, fifty or hundred fold. It's a private matter between man and his Maker. There's scriptural authority enough for a man to dig and drive and reap a harvest of gold dust and nuggets.

As I look at the matter, therefore, the minister who dons broadcloth and dons a miner's garb and faces the perils of the wilderness, and gets a draft cashed on Nature's treasury for a few hundred thousand dollars or a million or two, is doing humanity a good turn.

I don't know by what course he could do more good or add more to the sum of the world's comforts or pleasures. If he can't go to the field of operation himself, it's an honorable thing, I believe, for him to grubstake somebody else.

I can't quite see why a clergyman, if he chooses, should not be a wealth producer. Christian ethics are not against it. There is only about so much wealth in the world, anyway, and life now-a-days is a scramble to get as much of what does exist as possible. I should rank a benefaction above a benediction.

But on the miner's wealth, as I just said, there is no blood, no tears, no groans, sufferings, sorrows caused to others.

A minister has just as much right to mine gold or grubstake somebody else as the man who listens to his sermons and helps to pay his salary. It's a foolish notion that a minister, because he is a minister, must apologize for doing.

I have said that the miner who actually adds to the world's wealth is a public benefactor, and that his wealth is the greatest in existence. Believing that, why should not I offer to grubstake Mr. Gaston?

Human life is held too cheaply when the individual who needs a tonic for his system seeks to cover his wants by purchasing every new mixture that is recommended to him. Remember that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a well earned reputation of over fifty years' standing.



WIT AND HUMOR.

A Thoughtful Office Boy.—Seedy Galler—Is Mr. Specie in?

Office Boy—No, he ain't in, and he won't be back for a month; but if you wanted anything of him I can refuse it to you just as well as him, and save you calin' again.—Boston Globe.

Deacon Jones—What a fine eulogy that was that Mr. Sawyer pronounced at Mr. Marrow's funeral!

Deacon Smith—Yes, Mr. Sawyer is a wonderful preacher. In this case, for instance, think how little he had to go upon, and yet his eulogy was a most eloquent effort.—Boston Transcript.

Jimmy Tengear—Tim Tacks is no friend of mine. I won't speak to him.

His sister—Why, what's the matter? You used to be chums.

Jimmy—We was. But he borrowed me an punctured me tire.—Detroit Free Press.

“Ever notice what a bit the word ‘damn’ makes on the stage?”

“Of course. I’ve seen lots of plays where it was a relief to hear someone say what everyone was thinking.”—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mulcahey—We’ll how fishballs for breakfast, Biddy, darling!

Mrs. Mulcahey—Oi joke han’ th best!

Mulcahey—Well, make the fishballs out av ham, thin!—New York Evening Journal.

Guest—Nothing but soup? Wow!

Waiter (at Dawson City hotel)—Yes, sir. Bow-wow!—Chicago Tribune.

DISEASE-BEARING.

Thousands of Sufferers Seeking Safety and Health From False Sources.

Paine's Celery Compound the Only Agent That can Bestow Vigor and Life to the Sick and Those Nearing the Grave.

Do people cultivate and foster disease and sickness because they love suffering, and desire to show the world that they are martyrs to some particular ailment, and worthy of public admiration because of their fortitude and courage? We have yet to meet the individuals who are actuated by such motives. If such men and women were known, intelligent people would place them in the ranks of the foolish and insane.

Those who are sick and diseased suffer most unwillingly; their prayer by day and night is for new life, health and strength.

That most precious of all blessings—good health—can only be secured in one way. The old fashioned medical prescriptions will fail to bring the desired results. The worthless pills and liquid concoctions of our times will only aggravate suffering and endanger life.

Health cure—prayer and invocations will prove of little avail to the weak and dying—mortal, and can never assure pain.

To all who suffer from the common diseases of our times, such as kidney and liver troubles, dyspepsia, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous prostration, headache, heart trouble and blood diseases, we would say, “Use Paine's Celery Compound at once and receive new life.”

Do not imagine that your case is too desperate. Bear in mind that the great life-giving medicine is made for desperate and hard cases such as yours, that have resisted all other medicines and baffled the skill of physicians. Paine's Celery Compound always cures. Read the following testimonial from Mr. Thomas Baxter, of Karsdale, N.S.:

“I desire to let you know about my wonderful cure by your precious medicine, Paine's Celery Compound.

“I was afflicted by three complaints that made my life a misery and a burden. I had erysipelas for forty years, bleeding piles for fifteen years, and sciatic rheumatism for over a year.

“I tried the doctors and all kinds of medicines, but no help or relief was afforded me, and I could not eat or sleep.

“I was then advised to use Paine's Celery Compound, and, oh, what a mighty change! The use of the first bottle enabled me to eat and sleep, and after using seven bottles I was quite another man; was perfectly cured and felt young again. All that I have written can be proven by merchants, doctors, magistrates, and by three ministers of the gospel, and by scores of other people. I shall always thank you and your wonderful medicine, Paine's Celery Compound.”

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No. 276.

A BY-LAW.

To Authorize the Sale of Lands Within the City of Victoria Upon Which Taxes Have Been Due and in Arrears for Two Years.

Whereas, it is expedient that all lands or improvements or real property within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria upon which Municipal taxes have been due and in arrear for two years, shall be sold, and the proceeds applied in the reduction of such taxes:

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. The Collector of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria is hereby authorized and directed whenever taxes on any land or improvements or real property have been due for two years preceding the current year, to submit to the Mayor of the City of Victoria a list (in duplicate) of all the lands or improvements or real property liable under the provisions of this by-law to be sold for taxes, with the amount of arrears against each lot set opposite to the same, and the Mayor shall authenticate such list by affixing thereto the seal of the Corporation and his signature, and one of such lists shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Corporation, and the other shall be returned to the Collector with a warrant thereto annexed, under the hand of the Mayor and the seal of the Corporation, commanding him to levy upon the lands or improvements or real property for the arrears due thereon with his costs.

2. The Collector shall be entitled to five per centum commission upon the sum collected by him as aforesaid.

3. This by-law may be cited for all purposes as “The Victoria Real Property Tax Sale By-Law, 1897.”

Passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria the 20th day of September, 1897.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council this 27th day of September, A.D. 1897.

(L.S.) C. E. REDFERN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. G.

TO BUILD SMELTERS

English Company Will Build at Grand Forks and Midway—City to Grant Site and Power.

W. C. McDougall Tells of the Plans of the Company Which He Organized.

Grand Forks, B. C., Oct. 20.—W. C. McDougall, a well known mining man, formerly of Rossland, has organized an English company, with headquarters in London, for the purpose of erecting two smelters and refineries, each to be of 100 ton capacity, one to be located at Grand Forks and the other at Midway. In connection with these smelters, there are to be electric tramways from the principal camps to bring the ore to the smelter.

The city council is now arranging for a smelter site of about 30 acres and also for water power, and as soon as these two matters are arranged, construction will begin.

"The company," said Mr. McDougall, "will be a development as well as a smelting enterprise, and will be prepared to furnish funds for opening up properties that are now in a dormant state, the object being to create more business for the smelters. The company has a capital of \$2,000,000, which will be spent in building the plants and in conducting the business. It is the intention to have the tramways extend from Christina lake to Rock Creek, and we hope to have the work well under way within a few weeks and completed within a few months."

"We estimate," continued Mr. McDougall, "that the cost of treating ore at the smelter will not be over \$10 a ton, so that ore that will run as high as \$15 to the ton will be profitable to smelt. There are at present over 20 properties within a radius of 10 miles of Grand Forks that are in sight that will run at least \$15 to the ton, so that there is no doubt about the smelter having business after it starts."

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Oct. 22.—Sir William Van Horne had this afternoon an important private interview with Premier Turner on the Robson, Boundary Creek and Similkameen railroad question and the attitude of the provincial government towards the C.P.R. Afterwards he met Mr. G. Anderson, Dominion trade commissioner to Japan, and discussed the best manner in which the C.P.R. could, by steamship service arrangements and otherwise, develop Canada's trade with Japan. The C.P.R. will do everything possible to aid in such development.

M. J. Haney, superintendent of construction, is now here, and says he knows nothing of the reported labor dispute amongst the C. N. R. railroad employees. He does not think it can amount to much, but he will be returning soon and will then adjust the matter. When he left 4,000 men were working.

It is thought and hoped that as the city council has now shown the way by a very substantial donation of \$200 towards the Windsor Fire Sufferers' Relief fund, there may be a large access of personal subscriptions, there being in Vancouver such a large body of prosperous Nova Scotians who know Windsor and its people well. All that seems needed to secure much practical monetary expression and sympathy from them is the coming forward of some well-known Maritime Province man to take the lead in the matter and organize a small and active collecting committee.

FAIRVIEW.

Dr. Powell has a crew at work on the Occidental group.

P. J. Mead, of Tacoma, has returned and will immediately start a gang to work on his mines at Testellands creek.

Furniss & Parkinson have started an office for civil engineering, also notary public work. We think they have opened a good line, as our present member of the latter office is not always in good health.

The building boom is going on remarkably. Tillman's saw mill is running a night and day shift. Among the new houses going up are one each for Messrs. Dalrymple, Crinkshank, Furniss, Shurson, Arnott, Bartlett and Somerville.

The Tin Horn mill is almost completed and will be running in a few days. We expect great things from this mill, as we have heard such remarkable stories about the mine that we are anxiously awaiting development of a large billion product.

The whole face of the tunnel of the Smuggler is now literally covered with gold. This strike was made Tuesday night and the ore body is larger. This increases the value of the mine wonderfully, as there was always doubt in the minds of a good many of our friends that this mine would go down. Correspondence Midway Advance.

MIDWAY.

Dr. L. W. Powell, of Victoria, who is a representative of a strong English mining syndicate, passed through Midway on Tuesday last, bound for the Kootenay country, there to look after some mining interests. Mr. Cuppage road superintendent for this district, accompanied Dr. Powell as far as Agassiz.

J. Anderson, one of the officials of the Bank of British North America at Rossland, paid a visit to Midway the past week and after looking over the place proceeded to Camp McInnes and Fairview. Mr. Anderson is spying out the land, and the result may be that a branch of the bank will be established in some one of the growing towns of this district in the near future.

A fine animal belonging to Mr. C. L. Thomet succumbed to the epidemic which is playing "hell" havoc among horses, on one day of the past week. Although it is said the epidemic is not so bad yet, it would seem to be just about as bad as the strength of stock withstand its ravages for only about a week. The first symptoms of the disease are those of a bad cold, but gradu-

ally the kidneys become affected, and then it soon becomes fatal. The matter should be strictly looked into.

During the past week the town was honored by a visit from Mr. Walter Adams, who now holds the responsible position of mining expert to the Adams-British Columbia Company, a strong syndicate formed in England for the purpose of exploiting Kootenay and Yale properties, which formerly were owned by his father, Captain Adams. No one to view the scenery of Midway, however, was Mr. Adams' visit to the district made, but to make a thorough examination of the Sunset claims in Deadwood camp, for eastern parties, who are interested in the property. This he did before leaving.

Wednesday's stage brought to the district Mr. A. S. Craven, of Vernon, a mining man and expert of vast experience, and who represents one of the strongest of English mining syndicates. The object of Mr. Craven's visit was to take a look at the Mother Lode claim in Deadwood camp, which is now owned and is being rapidly developed by the Boundary Mines Company. Mr. Craven's appearance in the district no doubt presages the consummation of a big mining deal, and it is safe to predict that it is the outcome of a recent visit to London of Mr. John Weir, a gentleman immediately connected with the above named company.—Midway Advance.

VERNON.

Vernon, Oct. 21.—Captain Cummings went down to the Landing on Monday to take command of the new steamer Greenwood City, which will ply on Okanagan river and Dog lake. The Greenwood City is a neat, trim little craft, drawing 7 inches forward and 10½ inches aft, giving a mean draught of 8½ inches. She is owned by Meers, Bassett, Greenwood and Brownlie, and was constructed under the supervision of the latter, who was for a number of years chief engineer of the C.P.N. Co. The trial trip was taken on Wednesday last, and daily runs were commenced between Penticton and Okanagan Falls on the following day. The new steamer will prove a great convenience to those shipping goods into the Kettle River and Boundary Creek country.

M. O'Keefe, the contractor, who has erected the large hotel and other buildings for the Tin Horn Company at Fairview, spent a day in town this week, on his way to the coast. The splendid hotel, which is in size and appearance in second to none in the interior, is now almost completed, and reflects credit alike on the owners and the contractor.

A WOMAN'S TRIUMPH.

She Managed Her Work So Well That It Equalled the Efforts of Professionals.

While it is well known that any woman of intelligence can do as good work with the Diamond Dyes and at less than half the cost charged by professional dyers in the city steam dye houses, yet there may be some people who doubt the statement. The following extracts from a letter written by Mrs. J. Gardner, of Owen Sound, Ont., prove that Diamond Dyes are unequalled:

There was a man in our town going from house to house taking orders for a Toronto dye house for the dyeing of all kinds of garments and clothes. I had just taken off the line some goods that I had dyed with Diamond Dyes, and showed him that I could do as good work as any dye house. He honestly admitted that I was right about my work with Diamond Dyes.

Having a large family I use Diamond Dyes to economize. I have always the best of success with your dyes, and must say that I am more than delighted with your colors for dyeing cotton."

THE TOWNSITE QUESTION.

Meeting at Revelstoke With Hewitt Bostock, M.P., and J. McKenna.

Hewitt Bostock, M.P., and J. McKenna, of the department of the interior, arrived here from Kamloops on Monday morning. Mr. McKenna has been sent out by the department to inquire into the land titles disputes here and in other places on the Dominion belt, and to make a basis of agreement with the provincial government. A public meeting was called in Tapping's hall in the afternoon, at which Mr. Bostock was elected chairman. Mr. McKenna explained in a few words the object of his visit, as stated above. He said that the patent of the smelter townsite, either had been registered or would be in a day or so. The Dominion grants, overlapping the original Farwell grant, would also be registered shortly. The difficulties with regard to the title to land in these grants were practically settled. It remained for A. S. Farwell, G. B. Wright and others to give a release to the Dominion, describing the property owned by them and receive a new patent. With regard to the four-acre blocks across the track, those who were settled on them within the boundary of Farwell's property would have to settle with Farwell himself, and the blocks outside the Farwell grant should be placed on the market by the Dominion at once, at the same time the department would take care that every consideration was given to the rights of squatters in coming to their final agreement with Farwell.

A number of cases were then submitted to Mr. McKenna, who took notes of everything for reference to the department and evinced a remarkable faculty for getting to the bottom of some of the complications presented to his notice. Mr. Bostock showed great interest in the inquiry and deserved the thanks of the community for the trouble which he has taken to get this matter settled and the strong personal interest which induced him to come here himself. Revelstoke Herald.

Maria Edgeworth once wrote a book entitled "Irish Tales" and the secretary of the Dublin agricultural society ordered a copy, thinking that it treated of live stock.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary for perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier and great health-giver.

MR. TURNER'S TRICKINESS.

The "Rossland Miner" (government) of the 14th of October, in a report of a meeting in the Board of Trade rooms there, quotes Hon. Mr. Turner as saying: "The government had 'guaranteed the interest' (he might have added "and the principal") "on the bonds of the Nakusp and Sloane railway, and that subsidy" (presumably the Dominion contribution of \$118,400) "had been nearly exhausted. Nevertheless, he was pleased to have learned that, in the past year, the tributary road to the Nakusp and Sloane, the Kaslo and Sloane, had quadrupled the amount of its ore."

Assuming the premier to have been correctly reported, the statement is an extraordinary one to come from the finance minister of the province. The Kaslo and Sloane, a narrow gauge railway, no doubt does exchange passenger traffic with the Nakusp and Sloane, a standard gauge; but, so far from being tributary to that line, it is an active competitor with it for the haulage of the ore of the mines of the neighborhood of Sandon, as probably nine out of ten of Mr. Turner's hearers were well aware.

In the year ending June 30, 1896, the province received from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as 40 per cent. of the gross earnings of the Nakusp and Sloane Railway, \$11,261.13, and paid on account of interest \$1,000.00, leaving a balance of \$10,261.13. There is no provision for a sinking fund \$20,181.18, a deficit of \$14,918.05. Mr. Turner knew, or he ought to have known, what the 40 per cent. for the year ending March 31, 1897, amounted to; and it is this, and not what the receipts of a rival line amounted to, that the premier is interested in. What we should like to know is, how far the Nakusp and Sloane receipts have increased, and whether the 40 per cent. of same, payable to the province, yet amounts to enough to pay the interest on the bonds.

PECULIAR AND PERTINENT.

A relic hunter stole the chair on which President McKinley sat while reviewing the grand army parade in Buffalo recently.

In ten years the school attendance in Buffalo has more than doubled, although the population has not increased in any such proportion.

It is estimated that more than 75,000 fishermen go out of New York every Sunday, and that they spend on an average of \$2 each on the sport.

A number of Roman graves have recently been laid bare at Cologne. The place has been secured from spoilation by an extensive enclosure.

In London the omnibus horse is worn out in five years, the tram horse in four, the post office horse in six and the brewers' in from six to seven, while the vestry horses last eight years.

An electric locomotive in a Canadian coal mine shows a saving over miles of \$2,525 in 200 days, and an electric pump in the same mine shows a saving over 500 days of \$1,573 in 970 days.

The Italian who carries the mail about between Middle Haddam and Moodus, Conn., walks about 25 miles a day, 150 miles a week, about 8,000 miles a year, for a compensation of less than \$400 a year.

FAME'S PATHWAY.

The German novelist, Max Ring, celebrated his 80th birthday a few weeks ago at Breslau.

Jean de Reszke and W. K. Vanderbilt were among the purchasers at the sale of yearlings from the Jovinal stud.

The tenor bought the colt Ormeson for \$4,040, while Ontario, for \$3,500 and Oasis for \$4,000, went to Mr. Van derbilt.

Bernard Bellman, of Cincinnati, has accepted the presidency of the Sangerfest Jubilee, which is to commence on the 30th anniversary of the North American Sangerband, and to be held in Cincinnati in 1899.

When the Queen visited the Dublin exhibition in 1899 with her two eldest children, an Irish farmer came near the royal carriage in one of the parks and said: "May it please your majesty, call the next one Patrick." In the following year was born the Duke of Consalvo, who was christened Arthur William Patrick Albert.

A grandson of ex-Empress Eugenie, the son of Prince Louis Bonaparte, is a pupil at the military academy at St. Cyr, France. He goes by the name of Wallie Kelly, his mother having been the daughter of a London tailor of that name. It is said that the prince and Miss Kelly were secretly married, but no proof of the marriage exists. The ex-empress placed the boy at school and often visits him there.

Minnie Sadie has another new admirer.

Mamie—New ones are the only admirers she has—Indianapolis Journal.

“77”

FOR COLDS

The Best Thing Yet

for La Grippe, Colds, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soresness in the Head and Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever.

Takes early "breaks-up" a Cold at once.

Taken persistently "knocks out" the Grippe and Colds that "hang on."

Multitudes are taking "77" with success.

If digestion is poor alternate with

No 10 for Dyspepsia,

Indigestion, Weak Stomach.

Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual of Diseases. Sold by druggists or sent on receipt of 25 cents. by mail to Dr. Humphreys' Medical Office, William and John Street, New York.

COLLECT

SUNLIGHT SOAP WRAPPERS

AND COMPETE FOR THE 12 STEARNS BICYCLES

27 GOLD WATCHES

WHICH ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY MONTH

See your grocer for particulars, or drop a postcard to

Lever Bros., Limited, Toronto

C. H. KING, Victoria, Agent for Sunlight Soap

PERTINENT AND PERTINENT.

In Norway unaccustomed persons are not permitted to vote.

It is said that 60 per cent. of the cases of shortsightedness are hereditary.

The Greenland whale, it is said, sometimes attains the age of 400 years.

The new Chinese mint at Canton coined more than 14,000,000 10 cent pieces last year.

The annual coal product of Montana has shown an uninterrupted increase each year since 1887.

It is computed that 20,000 tons of canned salmon are consumed annually in the United States.

Japan has one of the best engineering schools in the world, and is beginning to manufacture creditable electrical machinery.

THE KLONDIKE'S WEALTH.

Would Be No Inducement to the Sufferer If It Stood Between Him and Perfect Health.

H. H. Little, Campbellford, writes: "About one year ago I had a severe attack of typhoid fever, and it left my system in a very weak and nervous condition; in fact, so badly that I despaired of recovery. I was induced to try South American Nervine. In a remarkably short time my health improved, and when I had taken a few bottles I was completely cured, and have better health since than for years before."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl. \$6.75

Lake of the Woods, per bbl. \$6.75

Leitch's, per bbl. \$6.50

O. K. per bbl. \$5.50 to \$6.00

Snow Flake, per bbl. \$7.75

Premier, per bbl. \$6.25

XXX, Enderby, per bbl. \$6.00

XXX, Victoria, per bbl. \$6.00

Wheat, per ton. \$35 to \$40

Barley, per ton. \$28 to \$30

Middlings, per ton. \$22 to \$25

Bran, per ton. \$20 to \$25

